

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as set forth below.

Please amend the paragraph starting on page 70, line 28 of the specification (page 28, paragraph [0232] of the published application), as follows:

All urokinase inhibitors tested reduce angiogenesis in the chick embryos in concentration dependent manner. In case of EGCG epigallocatechin gallate (“EGCG”), which possesses antioxidant activity, the methylcellulose disks quickly change color. EGCG produce colorless or yellowish solution and the change of color to brown is a sign of a probable oxidation of this chemical. Therefore, inhibition of angiogenesis in this instance could be affected by these changes. Formation of embryonic neovascularization was significantly reduced under the methylcellulose disks in all cases as shown in Fig. 9. Additionally, angiogenesis was observed in the large avascular zones outside of areas covered by methylcellulose disk containing the inhibitor. The effect was observed for B428 and amiloride. In contrast, the control CAMs implanted on the empty methylcellulose disks without inhibitors did not develop avascular zones as determined by visual examination (Fig. 9A). As the positive control, methylcellulose disk containing VEGF was implanted and dense areas of newly formed vessels were developed. The percentage of area covered by blood vessels were presented in Figure 10.